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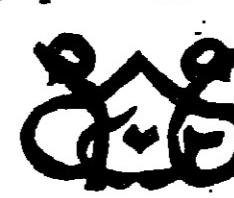
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Publishers saudi research and marketing company

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TWELVE PAGES — TWO RIYALS

## Closes Tripoli mission

### U.S. expels Libyans

WASHINGTON, May 4 (Agencies) — The United States has expelled four Libyan diplomats in Washington and recalled all American diplomats from Tripoli, the State Department said Sunday.

The four Libyans were declared persona non grata Friday and given 72 hours to leave the country for taking part in an intimidation campaign against Libyan exiles, the department said. Two other Libyan diplomats were expelled last month.

"We have made it clear an intimidation campaign will not be acceptable," State Department spokeswoman Anita Stockman said. "The United States continues to desire good relations with Tripoli, but there are certain standards of international conduct which can not be ignored," she did not give details of the unacceptable activities.

### Canaries sing bass

MOSCOW, May 3 (AP) — Ornithologists in the Soviet Ukraine have bred canaries able to sing bass notes and teamed them with other canaries whose repertoire includes Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata* and Russian folk songs, the newspaper *Moscow News* has reported.

The newspaper said the canaries, trained by Fedor Fomenko, a former stagehand, already include sopranos, tenors and other voices. It said some 2 million people have heard the birds, who purportedly have a repertoire of 70 songs and sometimes are accompanied by human singers and violinists.

The bass singing canaries have given the group "complete harmony," the paper said.

### Iranians said poised to retake London embassy

#### Ghotbzadeh claims hostages ready to die

LONDON, May 4 (Agencies) — Iranian Foreign Minister Saeed Ghotbzadeh said Sunday that "tens of thousands of Iranians" are ready to attack the gunmen occupying Iran's embassy here, Tehran, Radio reported. The radio, monitored in London, also said Ghotbzadeh had spoken to Ayatollah Khomeini about the embassy siege.

"You should know that the nation and the government of Iran consider themselves close to you during these sensitive times when you are under pressure from these criminal agents," the radio quoted Ghotbzadeh as saying in a letter addressed to the employees of the embassy.

He said he was sure the Iranian hostages "are ready to be martyred and will never allow the Iranian nation to pay ransom to these world-devouring agents. You can be sure that we will go to any length to secure your freedom and, if we deem it necessary and this is your wish, tens of thousands of Iranians are ready to enter the embassy unarmed, shouting 'God is great' and mete out the rightful punishment to these mercenaries of Iraqi Baath," he said.

The ethnic Arab-Iranian gunmen who have seized the embassy are demanding that Iran free 91 of their comrades imprisoned in southwestern Khuzestan Province.

In Baghdad Sunday, Iraq praised the takeover of Iran's embassy but made no mention of a request for its mediation in the siege. The government newspaper *Al-Thawra* said the London operation is "one of many lessons that Iran's people will teach the reactionary clique."

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### India minister hits Mrs. Gandhi's politics

NEW DELHI, May 4 (AFP) — The resignation in India last week of former Finance Minister H.N. Bahuguna as secretary-general of the Congress Party has revived memories of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's authoritarianism four months after her triumphant return to power, according to well informed observers here.

Bahuguna's exit also has brought into the open the continuing hold of Gandhi's controversial younger son Sanjay in the affairs of the ruling party.

Bahuguna has said he would give the reasons for his resignation "at the appropriate time," although he made it clear he was quitting because he was not allowed to function in his posts, which included membership of the Central Parliamentary Board and the Congress Working Committee.

According to the English-language daily *The Statesman*, Bahuguna also put the blame squarely on Sanjay. It quoted Bahuguna as saying, "it is the boy," an obvious reference to Sanjay.

could yet lie ahead.

It warned Khomeini and President Abolhassan Banisadr to expect "a fury that will tear through the dens of Zionism and corruption."

The

Iran government has accused Baghdad of masterminding the London attack, but the Iraqis, while indicating official sympathy for the raid, have not answered the allegations.

Iraqi Ambassador Hisham Ibrahim Al-Shawi, asked whether he would participate in the negotiations as requested by the captors, said: "We have agreed to that. We are ready."

He said he was in contact with the other Arab ambassadors in London routinely but declined to say whether he had discussed with the Jordanian and Algerian ambassadors the proposal that they join in the negotiations. Spokesman at the Algerian and Jordanian embassies said they did not know whether their ambassadors would take part.

At least three deadlines set by the guerrillas for killing their captives if their demands were not met passed without incident. A dialogue, officially described at times as "cordial," has been firmly established between the negotiators and the gunmen. Nobody from the outside world is allowed to enter the area without police authorization.

Dutch psychiatrist Dick Muldrew, who helped deal with South Moluccan gunmen holding hostages on a train in 1977, said on a British television program recently such incidents could be divided into three stages.

The first stage is the assault and the taking of hostages, the second a period of relative calm while negotiations begin and some rapport is established between police, gunmen

and captives (with supplies of food and cigarettes playing an important part), and the third "the dangerous phase."

"The terrorists are then feeling they are going to lose," he said. "So they want to go back to phase one and start playing with pistols and shooting and all that stuff. This phase should be dealt with very, very carefully." Phase three could end either in the gunmen going out in a blaze of destruction or surrendering peacefully. The Scotland Yard effort could be complicated by a hostage condition called the "Stockholm syndrome," said American psychiatrist Frank Ochberg of the U.S. National Institute of Mental Health in Maryland.

Dr. Ochberg, writing in the British Medical Journal *Practitioner*, said the condition was named after a Swedish girl who developed a deep and lasting affection for her captor after being held in a vault by a bank robber.

"Positive bonds (between hostages and captors) seem well established by the third day," Dr. Ochberg wrote. "It is an unhappy alliance between terrorist and captive, involving fear, distrust or anger towards the others on the outside."

#### Following resignation

Bahuguna, 61, previously quit the Congress Party in 1975 after disagreeing with Gandhi's emergency rule and the "excessive control" exercised by Sanjay's administration. He joined the Janata Party and the Moraji Desai and Charan Singh governments through the Congress for Democracy

(CFD) party, which he helped to form in 1977.

When, like many other Indian politicians, he saw the Janata Party was disintegrating, he switched back to Gandhi just before the January general election. He played a significant role in the election campaign, which led to a sweeping victory for the Congress Party.

The first indication that the alliance might not last came in his unexpected exclusion from the new cabinet, and his followers suspected a deliberate attempt by Gandhi and her closest aides to keep him out.

The new government in fact comprised several junior party members who had much less administrative experience or political clout than Bahuguna. The resignation also coincided with press reports on the appointment by Gandhi of a series of civil servants whose qualifications were limited to their abiding loyalty to her, especially during the days of the emergency. They also had suffered with her professionally and otherwise from the pressure brought on them by the Janata and Lok Dal governments when she was out of power.

Notable examples included the new lieutenant governor of Delhi and the new police commissioner of the capital, both of whom helped implement some of the toughest measures of her emergency government.

Gandhi also has shown a tendency since she took over to punish some of the police and civil officers who had helped the Janata government in prosecuting her before the law courts for her "emergency excesses."

#### News Analysis

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## Arafat promises victory over Israel

KUWAIT, May 4 (Agencies) — Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) leader Yasir Arafat has criticized the Middle East policy of the United States and its allies. He also declared the Palestinians will continue to fight for total victory over Israel, despite the expulsion of three Palestinian leaders from the Occupied West Bank Saturday.

The expulsions followed a Palestinian military operation on the West Bank town of Hebron in which five Israelis were killed and 16 wounded.

"We will blow up the oil in the Arab world if the United States tries to gain control of the region because the oil is Arab and will stay Arab," Arafat told a meeting of Palestinian groups Saturday night in Kuwait, where he arrived earlier in the day for talks with government leaders.

Arafat underscored the "military option" as the sole way to resolve the Palestinian question, urging all eight commando groups of the PLO to accelerate anti-Israel armed action.

I challenge anyone who can say there's any other alternative," Arafat was quoted as saying. "And I emphasize that there will be no stability (in the Middle East) or a solution to the Palestinian problem until the Palestinian flag is hoisted atop Jerusalem and all Palestinians are allowed to return to their homeland."

"The Palestinian people will resist any action the United States may take against the Arab world in an attempt to guarantee its oil supplies," Arafat said. He did not elaborate.

Arafat promised that Israel's expulsion of the Arab mayors of Hebron and Halhoul and a local Muslim religious leader would not stop the Palestinians fighting.

Arafat said he had contacted the PLO's observer at the United Nations, Zebdi Terzi, to call for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council to discuss the expulsions and "Israeli violations against the Arab inhabitants of the occupied territories."

Arafat earlier discussed the expulsions and events on the West Bank with the secretary-

### Tito is dead

BELGRADE, May 4 (Agencies) — President Josip Broz Tito, Yugoslavia's Communist ruler since World War II, died Sunday aged 87, the National News Agency Tanjug announced.

Earlier Sunday, his doctors said that Tito, after a temporary improvement, had gotten worse again from renewed heart trouble.

"After a light improvement there are signs today of more cardio-vascular instability," Sunday's bulletin said.

Tito's death came on his 112th day of hospitalization at the clinical center in Ljubljana, capital of the country's most industrialized constituent republic.

general of the 42-member Organization of Islamic Conference, Habib Chatti, who also is visiting Kuwait.

Islamic foreign ministers meet in Islamabad later this month, and the PLO leader said he told Chatti they should take swift action against Israel.

The Kuwait news agency reported Arafat as saying he wanted the meeting to be the "final blow" against the U.S.-sponsored peace agreements between Egypt and Israel.

### Cabinet reviews development plan

RIYADH, May 4 (SPA) — King Khaled presided over a meeting of the Council of Ministers here Sunday to discuss the forthcoming Third Five-Year Plan which begins next month. A total of SR 782.8 billion will be spent.

Urging government leaders to double their efforts to carry out the plan, the King said he was sure this would be another step in the realization of greater progress and prosperity.

Addressing the cabinet, King Khaled prayed to God to "bless our country with continued security, stability and progress."

He said the realization of the plan was the joint responsibility of every one. He praised those who drafted it under the leadership of the Planning Minister Sheikh Hisham Nazer.

Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said the council had heard a detailed description of the plan by Sheikh Nazer who said the plan would reduce expenditure on infrastructure services except those relevant to productive sectors and growth centers.

More funds will be invested in the productive sectors with a view to diversifying the economic bases of the country. Manpower development will be increased through greater concentration on education, training and health services," Yamani said.

Nazer revealed that the percentage of funds for infrastructure services had been reduced from 50 per cent under the current plan to only 35.5 per cent under the new one while allocations for the productive sectors were raised from 25.1 per cent to 37.3 per cent. Education and training will be increased from 15 per cent to 19 per cent.

Crown Prince Fahd said he was proud of the achievements made under the first two plans and that the new plan would boost the country's development and bring about greater prosperity.

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*Easing restrictions considered***Arab economic leaders discuss trade**

RIYADH, May 4 (SPA) — Economists from 21 Arab governments and Arab economic organizations resumed meetings here Sunday to prepare a draft agreement facilitating and promoting trade exchange among Arab countries.

The group of experts — meeting in accordance with a resolution of the 28th session of the Arab League Economic Council — will submit their draft to the forthcoming session of Arab ministers of economy. The multilateral agreement is to substitute for one on the facilitation of trade exchanges among Arab countries promulgated in 1953.

High on the agenda is the easing of trade restrictions by freeing trade from customs and non-customs barriers. Customs barriers means all the procedures and practices that a country can resort to in order to control imports, including exchange control. The experts will consider lifting all barriers on agricultural, livestock, mineral and non-mineral raw materials and the freeing of industrial goods according to certain criteria.

**Argah receives telephone service**

RIYADH, May 4 — The community of Argah received telephone service for the first time. Riyadh District Manager Muhammad Jamil Mullah said,

A 100-line cabinet will connect 77 subscribers to the national and international network. Before Sunday, Argah's only contact had been a single radio telephone line to Emir Muhammad Abdul Aziz Al Rawaf's office. Mullah added.

Argah, situated approximately six

kilometers southwest of Riyadh, is in Saudi Telephone's Riyadh district. The zone code for Argah is 01 and the telephone numbers in the city will all begin with the 491 prefix followed by four digits.

Part of Argah's circuit is by microwave, which Argah shares with the University of Riyadh and the new diplomatic quarter. Saudi Telephone expects to expand the Argah facilities after completion of its Mathar exchange.

Jiluwi inaugurates new sports hall

DAMMAM, May 4 (SPA) — Governor of the Eastern Province Prince Abdul Mohsin ibn Jiluwi opened a new games hall here Sunday. The covered hall is air-conditioned and

equipped with modern facilities. After the inauguration, a basketball match was between a selected Saudi team and an Indian team, which arrived here Friday at the invitation of the Saudi Basketball Federation.

Among the criteria are the importance of each item to the national economy of the state. Arab economic integration, the strategic goods needed for Arab food security and products of joint Arab ventures that will be given top priority.

Another item under discussion is the linking of free trade with financial facilities offered by joint Arab financing institutions and other services extended by specialized Arab organizations. The experts also are trying to devise a permanent organizational structure to be entrusted with permanent supervision of the implementation of the agreement and to follow up the gradual expansion in an exchange of goods.

The structure might include a standing committee and arbitration body for the settlement of differences and disputes on the implementation of the agreement. The Arab League Economic Council will remain, however, the supreme authority overseeing the implementation of the accord.

**Seminars started**

In other news three seminars were opened in Riyadh Saturday. Governor Prince Salman opened the *Fourth Seminar for Popular Heritage* organized by the Arabic Language Department of Riyadh University's Faculty of Arts. The prince was accompanied by Deputy Governor Prince Sattam. Popular poets and folkloric arts troops from various areas in the Kingdom are attending the four-day seminar.

In addition, Sheikh Turki Al-Sudairi, the head of the General Civil Service Board, opened a four-day seminar organized by the Public Administration Institute on *Empower Planning in Saudi Arabia*. The seminar is attended by senior officials from the various ministries and government departments as well as Riyadh University and the Public Administration Institute.

On Sunday, a seminar on *Clinical Chemistry and the Changes It Has Undergone in Saudi Arabia* was held at Riyadh Military Hospital. The seminar is part of a series organized by the hospital to raise the standard of medical services in the armed forces.

Meanwhile, it was reported that Interior Minister Prince Nafif will take part in a seminar organized by Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University Tuesday evening on *Intellectual Security of Muslim Society*. The seminar will also be attended by the Minister of Higher Education Sheikh Hassan ibn Abdallah Al-Shiekh, while Dr. Abdullah Al-Turki, the rector of the university will lead the debates.

Another seminar on *Recruitment and The Filling of Posts* will be held in Dharan Sunday. It is organized by the University of Petroleum and Minerals in cooperation with the local branch of the Civil Service Board.

**prayer times**

Monday	Mecca	Medina	Nejd
Fajr	4:30	4:23	3:57
Ishraq	5:53	5:42	5:24
Dhuhr	12:24	12:25	11:57
Asr	3:45	3:53	3:23
Maghreb	6:50	6:55	6:26
Isha	8:20	8:25	7:56

**WEATHER**

Temperatures are expected to drop in the western, north-western, central, eastern and north-eastern regions.

Clouds will thicken in the central, eastern and north-eastern regions, and the western and south-western highlands. There may be scattered rains.

Winds will be westerly to south-westerly and moderate to active. They may cause sand haze in the central and northern regions.

Seas will be moderate. Sunday's temperatures (maximum minimum in centigrade)

Mecca	41	28
Jeddah	33	25
Riyadh	39	26
Dhahran	39	25
Medina	37	27
Taif	32	17
Jizan	35	27
Hail	35	20
Turaif	24	11
Qaisumah	39	25
Sulayyil	41	24
Abha	26	12

*Federation reviews education***Research fund considered**

MEDINA, May 4 (SPA) — The Arab Universities' Federation is to constitute a three-man committee to study the facts on higher education in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan.

In its concluding session here the federation condemned Israel's decision to close the College of Science in Bein Zeit which is the nucleus of the University of Jerusalem, and to expel its dean and members of its teaching staff.

The federation recommended that the consideration of the establishment of an Arab university for Research and Higher Studies be deferred at present, and efforts be exerted to set up a fund for the development of scientific and technological research.

The federation welcomed the idea of convening of an Arab seminar on scientific research and approved the organization of an Arab university book exhibition in Algiers. It further stressed the importance of preparing an atlas of the Arab world.

In regard to the celebrations on the advent

of the 15th century of the Islamic calendar the federation resolved to hold contacts with Arab universities and become acquainted with their programs and those of other organizations. The group further resolved to issue a book containing these programs, with a view to realizing coordination among all.

The federation also adopted a resolution asking Arab universities to equip its secretariat general with sufficient number of books and other printed materials on the occasion for distribution among other universities.

The federation agreed to nominate a number of university teachers for the World Federation of Universities, and approved the draft statute for the research center in the development of university education. It also accepted the invitation of the University of Tunis to play host to the first meeting of the federation's board and the fourth general conference of the Arab Universities Federation next November.

et. Sheikh Misnid, one of the prominent members of society's board since its establishment, is replacing Sheikh Abdul Aziz Al-Salem who died recently.

**Saudi Comment**

By Fawzan Saleh Al-Dahibi  
Al-Riyadh

league interrupted to tell him that the prince was a popular personality.

The colleague gave the staff member a long lecture on the need to be aware of the well-known personalities of the country. The colleague knew most of the prominent personalities, despite the fact that he came to the Kingdom five months after the reception officer. The officer stood baffled at his colleague's vast knowledge.

Will it not be in our own interest to fill the posts of reception officers in this hospital and in many other public-dealing establishments with Saudi nationals? If it is difficult to find a Saudi Arabian, can't these positions be given to other Arabs who are found in great numbers working in such establishments? It is only a suggestion which, I hope, will be considered.

**Pakistan limits pilgrim permits**

RIYADH, May 4 (SPA) — The number of Pakistani pilgrims this year will be limited to 45,000.

The announcement was made Sunday after a meeting between Sheikh Abdul Wahab Wasie, minister of pilgrimage and endowments, and Mahmoud Abdulla Haroun, Pakistan's minister of interior and religious affairs.

The Pakistani Minister, who stressed that his visit was an informal one, said that the number of Pakistani pilgrims last year was limited to 55,000.

Escorted by Sheikh Abdul Wahab, Haroun then inspected an exhibition at the ministry of pre-fab concrete mosques project and was briefed on the Koran printshop project in Medina.

**University speech focuses on culture**

DAMMAM, May 4 (SPA) — Sheikh Omar Audah Al-Khatib, head of the Department of Islamic Culture at Imam Muhammad ibn Saud Islamic University will speak on "The Muslims and the Challenges" at the King Faisal University here Tuesday. The lecture is part of the university's cultural activity of the season.

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# Zia said seeking arms from China

PEKING, May 4 (AFP) — Pakistani President Zia ul-Haq almost certainly raised the question of Chinese arms supplies to Pakistan in his second round of talks with Vice-Premier Deng Xiaoping here Sunday, observers said.

Sources close to the Pakistani delegation indicated that the two leaders held detailed discussions after Saturday's general exchange of views. Diplomatic circles said that Zia intended to ask the Chinese to supply F-6 fighters (the Chinese version of the Soviet-designed MiG-19) and T-54 tanks.

The New China News Agency reported that after the first round of talks Zia had reaffirmed that Pakistan wanted the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan before making any attempt to normalize relations with Kabul.

Since Moscow's intervention in

Afghanistan last December China has not stopped declaring that Pakistan risked becoming the next victim of Soviet expansion and has stepped up its calls for increased help for Islamabad from Western countries and Japan.

Zia, who arrived last Friday, was also due to meet Chairman Hu Guofeng later Sunday. He is scheduled to have a third session of talks with Deng before leaving China on May 9 for North Korea, where he will stay for 48 hours.

Deng during Sunday's talks with Zia, called on all nations to adopt a policy of "giving tit for tat" in their relations with the Soviet Union.

The New China News Agency, quoting a foreign ministry spokesman, said that Deng had "analyzed in detail the Soviet Union's global strategy aimed at dominating the world" during talks with Zia.

# Polisario group holds talks in Spain

ALGIERS, May 4 (R) — A delegation of the Polisario Front fighting Morocco for the independence of the former Spanish Western Sahara and talks in Madrid Friday with Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, the front said Saturday.

The delegation was led by the Polisario "information minister" Muhammad Salem Ould Salek, the front said in a communiqué without giving further details.

Observers said it was the first time a senior delegation of the Algerian-backed Polisario had been received in Madrid.

Spain ceded the phosphate-rich Western Sahara to Morocco and Mauritania in 1976. But Mauritania surrendered its share of the region last August following an agreement with the Polisario Front which has proclaimed the territory a republic.

Spain has condemned Morocco's subsequent annexation of the entire desert region.

In Rabat Saturday, Alfonso de la Serna, the Spanish ambassador to Morocco, was received at his own request by the Moroccan Foreign Minister Muhammad Boucetta "to confirm in the name of his government that Spain's attitude to the Western Sahara remains unchanged," a Moroccan foreign ministry spokesman said.

# Mengistu blasts Somalia policy

ADDIS ABABA, May 4 (AFP) — Somalia is "inviting disaster" by persisting in its "expansionist" policies, Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam has alleged.

Speaking in the eastern city of Harrar where he is presiding at the commissioning of cadets at the military academy there, Lt. Col. Mengistu said Saturday Somalia's persistence showed its inability to learn from the experience of its "crushing defeat" in the Ogaden war two years ago.

He claimed that Somalia had failed to reciprocate Ethiopia's policy of good neighborliness and warned that "tragic results" would follow if it continued to pursue the paths of war.

# N. Yemen folk dancers to perform in America

Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4 — On tour in the West for the first time ever, the renowned Yemeni Performing Arts Troupe will perform here this week as part of a five-city tour of the United States.

Some 40 young men and women — including a choral group, soloists and three dance groups — will introduce Washingtonians to their traditional music and intricate dances at a performance at the Washington Hilton on May 6.

Sponsored by the government of North Yemen and hosted by their country's embassy here, the troupe also plans to perform in San Francisco, Detroit, Buffalo and New York City, with a special program scheduled at the United Nations.

According to the North Yemen embassy, the three dance groups are *Jinni I3*, marking a new sociopolitical era (1974); *Zebid*, "named after the Yemeni city where algebra was begun"; and a third group representing southern Yemen.

The troupe's musicians employ the nizmar, oud and other traditional instruments.

*The troupe's musicians employ the nizmar, oud and other traditional instruments.*



ISTANBUL: Scores of soldiers and tanks last week block roads leading to Taksim Square, where 34 persons were killed during a May Day rally in 1977. Security forces in 30 out of 67 provinces enforced an official ban on demonstrations by leftist groups. Despite security steps, however, scattered incidents provoked by leftists took place.

## After cabinet reshuffle

# Ziaur Rahman tightens grip

DACCA, May 4 (R) — President Ziaur Rahman has moved to consolidate his power in Bangladesh amid growing political opposition to his five-year-old rule.

His most dramatic step was a cabinet reshuffle last week which involved the sacking of eight ministers and the addition of 12 new men, most of them young political unknowns.

Most of the dismissed ministers were accused to corruption, inefficiency or both.

Last week the president also named 20 parliamentarians from his ruling Bangladesh National Party (BNP) as development coordinators in the country's 20 districts. The posts, all of which went to his staunch followers, give the appointees almost unlimited powers in their areas.

President Ziaur, a former army commander-in-chief who took power after a series of coups in 1975, has changed his cabinet three times since the ended martial law in 1978 and restored

democracy.

He resigned from the military a year after a landslide election in a presidential election. Three months later, his party won a two-thirds majority in parliamentary elections.

Some BNP insiders say the cabinet reshuffle is an attempt to broaden the party's base by giving important party members more power.

Meanwhile, criticism of the president's opponents is growing.

A former president Khandaker Mostaque Ahmad, released from prison last month after serving a five-year sentence, said he feared the appointment of the district commissioners was the first step toward making Ziaur Rahman a life president.

He was especially critical of Ziaur's special envoys, claiming that they would squander state resources to keep the president in power.

A government announcement said the

# Kuwait premier to visit Iraq, Jordan, Syria

KUWAIT, May 4 (SPA) — Kuwait's Crown Prince and Prime Minister Sheikh Saad Al-Abdullah Al-Sabah will leave here Tuesday on official visits to Iraq, Jordan and Syria for talks on the situation in the region and other matters.

Announcing the tour, State Minister for cabinet affairs Abdul Aziz Hussein said Sheikh Sabah will be accompanied by a large delegation of senior ministers and officials including the Foreign Minister Sabah Al Ahmad and Finance Minister Abdul Rahman Al Attiqi.

The talks will deal with the latest developments in the Arab world, the Gulf and the Palestinian problem.



President Ziaur Rahman

envoys, all prominent members of the BNP, would be called upon from time to time to travel abroad and negotiate with foreign governments for funds to fuel Bangladesh's ambitious development programs.

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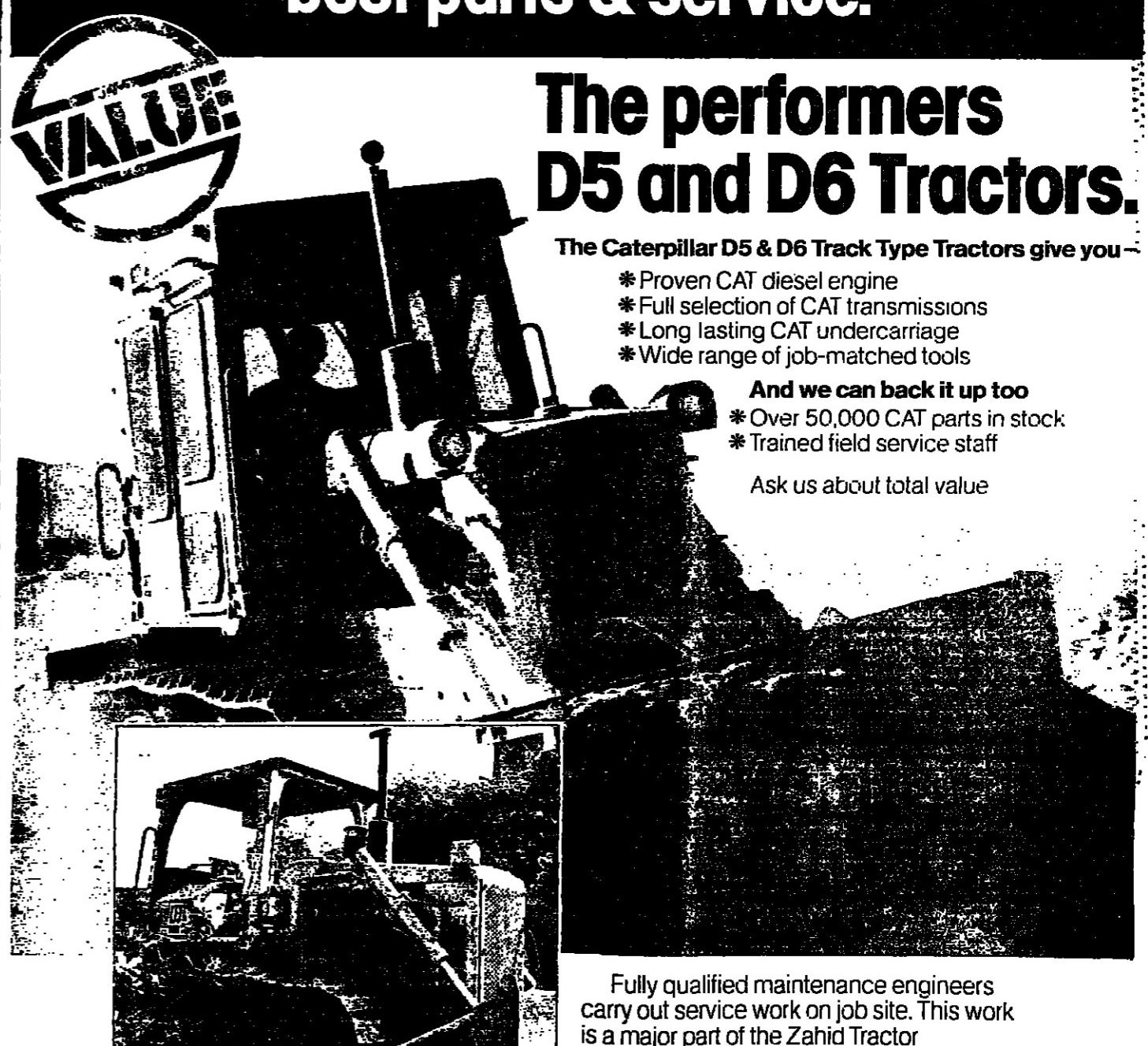
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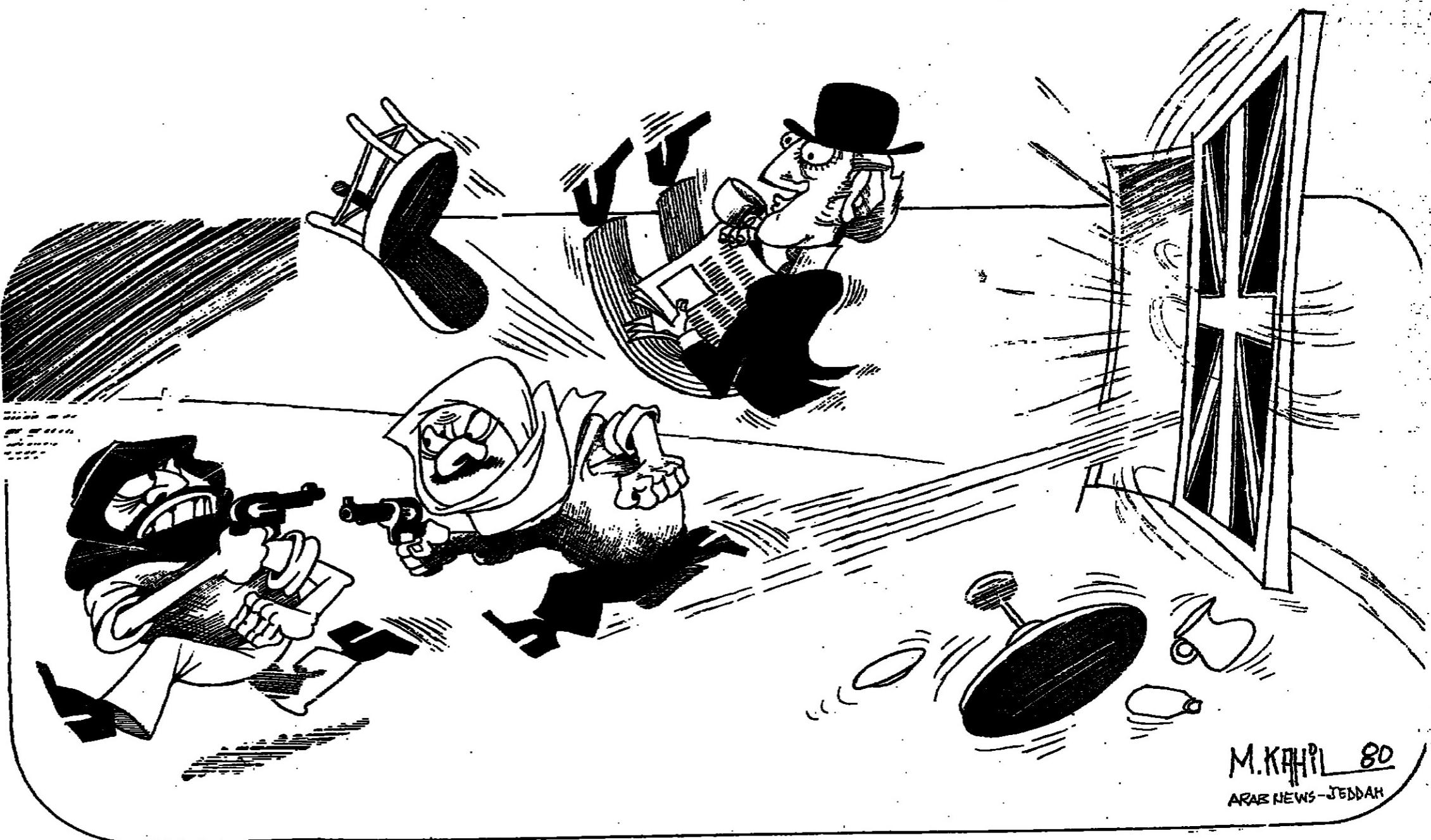
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## Signs of Sino-Soviet detente (II)

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a two-part article.)

By Mark Frankland

### MOSCOW —

Soviet specialists on China are expressing "cautious optimism" about Moscow's future relations with Peking.

As a result of the changes in China since the death of Mao, the Russians now seem to feel that Deng Xiaoping has restored China to something like socialist normality, by which they mean closer to the Soviet way of doing things.

Sinologists and other well-informed Russians argue that the internal changes in China must eventually affect Chinese foreign policy. The recent Soviet public statements, while harshly criticizing this policy for its "nationalistic and hegemonic principles," have stressed Soviet readiness to talk with Peking.

Obviously the Russians are interested in persuading the West that their relations with China will improve, but the analysis of Soviet Sinologists is sufficiently cautious to be credibly close to the

working assumptions of the Soviet government.

China is seen in Moscow as moving back to the forms of political, governmental and social organization it had in the 1950s before the Cultural Revolution. Sinologists here attach particular importance to the re-establishment of conventional Communist Party organizations in China, including a party secretariat headed by a general secretary.

They also note the Chinese return to a more conventional legal system after the excesses of the Cultural Revolution though they believe that the re-introduction of a criminal code in China will lack real meaning as long as the country suffers from its present dearth of trained legal cadres.

One reason for Soviet caution is that the Chinese leadership is still far from monolithic. Russian specialists see it divided into three main groups: Deng and his "right-wing pragmatists," another group of old cadres who are not closely connected with Deng; and the Cultural Revolutionaries whose remaining senior representatives lost their places in the leadership at the recent fifth plenum of the Chinese Communist Party.

The Russians seem to feel that only the Deng group is committed to more balanced methods of

administration and economic commonsense.

These divisions, it is argued in Moscow, have led to compromises on many recent foreign policy issues, as with China's attack on Vietnam last year. The limited nature of the attack is interpreted as a compromise between those who disliked the Vietnamese venture and those who wanted to strike even harder.

The Russians also believe there was a division of opinion in China about letting the Soviet Chinese friendship treaty run out last month.

Sinologists suggest that Deng's own views on foreign policy may be more complicated than the West realizes. While he is often anti-Soviet in conversations with Westerners, they say, he can be far more restrained in his official speeches.

They seem to be particularly impressed by Deng's speech last year to the political cadres of the army, in which he made no reference to the Soviet "threat," although he might have been expected to, in view of his audience.

Sinologists see other small signs: the reappearance in Peking of the periodical *Soviet Literature*; the renewed publication of Soviet authors; and

even the changing of the name of the street on which the Soviet embassy stands from "Anti-Revisionist Street" to its original name.

Soviet Sinologists also argue that economic commonsense will push China closer to the Soviet Union. They believe that so much old Chinese industry is Soviet in origin — they calculate that 70 per cent of Chinese machine tools were made either in the Soviet Union or East Europe — that China must one day turn to Moscow both for spare parts and badly needed modernization. (They do not mention Chinese military equipment but the same argument could be made about that.)

They also seem to believe that China's economic plans are still unrealistic. Their calculation is that China could reach by the year 2000 the 1975 level of development of the Soviet Union.

The improvement in relations with China, which one well-informed Russian insisted would be visible in the Second half of this decade, is not expected to go as far as the "hugs and kisses" of the old days.

What Russians do see as possible is a China that is equidistant from the Soviet Union and the West. Significantly, Yugoslavia is given as a possible model. — (OFNS)

## Wales braced for widespread unrest

By Jon Dressel

### CARMARTHEN, Wales —

With large-scale layoffs imminent in steel and coal, which are its basic industries, and with widespread acts of arson being committed in the name of Welsh nationalism, and with 1,000 respectable citizens facing possible fines and jail sentences because of refusal to pay television license fees, Wales is in a state of complex unrest.

On the industrial front, there is more than a little fear that a depression to rival that of the 1930s, when unemployment in Wales sometimes ran as high as 33 per cent, may be in the offing.

The cause of this fear is the decision of the government-owned British Steel Corporation to close the large Shotton steelworks in north Wales and to lay off the vast work force of the Llanwern and Margam works in the south. All told, some 20,000 steelworkers are to lose their jobs, and some trade-union analysts are predicting that up to 30,000 more jobs will eventually be lost because of the ripple effect in the coal and other allied industries.

Some labor leaders have responded to the situation by calling for a new referendum on Welsh home rule. In a referendum on March 1, 1979, the

Welsh electorate rejected a limited form of home rule by a margin of 4-to-1. Many at that time feared that devolution, as the measure was called, would eventually lessen Welsh participation in the benefits of the British welfare state.

Now, with a hard-line Conservative government in power in London and the welfare state under attack in a variety of ways, that worry seems less relevant to some. Leaders of the movement to revive the idea of limited Welsh home rule include the president of the National Union of Miners in Wales, the leader of the steelworkers union at the giant Llanwern works, and a number of prominent Labor members of parliament.

No one is arguing that a Welsh Assembly in Cardiff would have any direct power over the decisions of such bodies as the British Steel Corporation, but many are saying that an assembly, if it could speak with anything resembling a united voice, could exert a political influence any government in London would find hard to ignore.

On a not entirely unrelated front, arson and firebombing attacks have been taking place throughout Wales since early December. Most of the attacks have been against holiday homes, over 30 of which have been set on fire, but on March 28 the Conservative Party headquarters in Cardiff and

in Shotton were also the targets of firebombs.

No one has been killed or injured yet but the possibility is obviously causing concern. Two days after the attacks on the Conservative Party offices, 300 policemen conducted a series of predawn raids on homes throughout Wales, arresting some 40 persons. Some were detained without access to counsel, for up to 60 hours under the Prevention of Terrorism Act, designed to cope with the Irish Republican Army. In the end, only four persons, three of them Shotton steelworkers, were actually charged, and the charges involved not the Shotton Conservative offices but rather the vacation homes some distance away. Many of those arrested were prominent people well known for nationalist sentiments, and charges of police harassment and intimidation have been leveled.

The concern over holiday homes has to do with the preservation of language and culture in the Welsh-speaking west and north of Wales. It is estimated that there are more than 20,000 second homes in Wales, mostly in attractive rural areas and mostly owned by English families who use them in the summers and for occasional winter weekends. Some Welsh villages become virtual ghost towns in winter.

Policemen, the press and the BBC have received

anonymous letters from groups with names such as "Guardians of Wales" and the "Celtic International Brigade" claiming responsibility for the arson attacks and promising that they will continue.

The issue of Welsh-language television is stirring widespread controversy. For almost a decade, successive Labor and Conservative governments have promised a consolidation of Welsh-language programming, with a significant increase in the number of hours per week, on the new fourth channel scheduled for introduction in 1982. Now the Conservatives have changed their minds and propose to keep Welsh programming divided between the BBC and independent television with no firm guarantee of an increase in hours.

This is viewed as a cynical betrayal by many. Wales, where one-fifth of the population of a million still speaks the native Celtic language, its use of the language has been in serious decline, particularly among children, and many cite television as a major cause of this. A successful campaign has been conducted to induce 1,000 respectable middle-class citizens to refuse to pay their television license fees, which help to finance the BBC, and the government makes good on its original promise. If and when the government starts bringing the people to trial, feelings are sure to be further aroused. (NYT)

## saudi press review

A majority of Sunday newspapers

said Oman abrogated an

agreement with the U.S.

concerning the use of some Omani military bases by the American army.

The action was taken in the wake of the American military venture in Iran.

In a lead story, *Okez*

highlighted the expulsion of the

mayors from the occupied West Bank of Jordan, while *Al Youm* said the Israeli Defense Minister threatened to wage a war that will decide the fate of Israel. *Al Jazirah* played as lead story a statement by Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, minister of petroleum and mineral resources, that Saudi Arabia will pursue a new policy to preserve its oil reserves.

In a front-page story, *Al Medina*

highlighted the opening of a new

building of Yemen Airways in

Sanaa by President Abdullah Saleh of North Yemen. The new

headquarters was constructed

with Saudi-Yemeni joint capital.

*Al Riyadah* frontpaged the formation of an Iranian committee to probe the American abortive military action in Iran. *Al Jazirah* quoted the "Boston Globe" as

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## Tales of poetry and paradise

## A continuing saga of the Bani Malayk

By Jim Landers

JEDDAH — Ali ibn Mousa Abousarwah (Ali, the son of Moses, the father of the mountain peaks) is a poet. It could almost be said of his name. Ali grew up in the shadow of a mountain where, according to legend, the man who stays the night at the mosque comes away either a poet or insane. His eyes sparkle when asked about this peak whether he has been there for a night. Ali acts as guide to anyone wishing to brave the legend, but will not stay himself to listen to the stars. He is already a poet. There is no need to change his ways.

The poet's mountain rises like a needle in a sandstone and granite wadi floor out 50 kilometers southeast of Abha, the capital of Saudi Arabia's Asir Province. Here a high Asir plateau falls off in a collapse of escarpments. The poet's mountain has vertical faces 150 meters high. It wears a crown of trees, some of them 20 meters high, like a crown of water that never dried away. The face — sheer, even concave in places — like an impregnable fortress. Malayk, the family of the Al-Qahtan tribe moved.

Up until 1979, Habalah was the home of the Bani Malayk of Saudi Arabia, a village of stone and coffee trees, leopards and brooks, a spot at peace with a distant, turbulent world. Madness above, paradise below.

"This story was brought down to us from first ancestors, who went down the mountain," says Sheikh Marci Mohammed Jubran, of the Bani Malayk. "Only this one man went down with his family. The others stayed in Batha. After a time, they went up and down the rocks as though they were on the street. All plants grow there. The trees are neglected. And some of people feel homesick."

There were two practical ways to get to Habalah. One was a rope lowered over the cliff which served as a manpowered elevator trading and communicating with the village up on the plateau. The other was a trail going out of the wadi down to the Thihama, a day's journey with no water for a man on foot.

The inaccessibility that kept Habalah in place proved its undoing. Four years ago, Ali Talae, then chief of the village, slipped to his death while working the rope elevator. The cliff is 255 meters long from the rope valley on top to the village below. In 1978, a Habalah woman became seriously ill while trying to deliver her baby. A group of villagers carried her down the wadi on their backs till just before they reached their destination, she motioned them to leave her. Mother and son are now reported fine.

Prince Khaled Al-Faisal, the Governor of the Province, heard of Habalah soon after arrival in 1971. He went to the cliff and led up the village leaders. "He asked us if we wanted a road to the cliff, even if that seemed useless, or whether we wanted a better place to live," Sheikh Marci says. "The people asked him for time to consider."

"It was almost impossible to serve them, most impossible to reach them," Prince Khaled said.

The people of Habalah were concerned about leaving their beautiful home, even if above now meant schools, cars, hospitals, electricity and a mosque where the village could pray. The birth on the trail turned the Prince Khaled heard of the incident, and

offered to build a new village up on the plateau. The people asked only that they be able to keep title to their old houses and lands, and this was granted.

Prince Khaled, at his own expense, built a new village for the 60 families and gave them enough land for individual farms. The village, 13½ kilometers from the cliff face of Habalah, was named the King Faisal Philanthropic Village. Habalah was abandoned last year.

"Thanks be to God, because of Prince Khaled, we are more well off," says Sheikh Marci. "We are able to go to hospital. Our children go to school. Moreover, we are able to pray every time together in one place. We were not able to have such a gathering before, because the land was so rough."

The new village is already connected to the Asir Province electrification grid. "Later this year, they should have two schools and a mosque," says Prince Khaled.

Habalal is becoming a popular tourist spot in Asir, but very few people actually go down the cliff to see it. The rope was removed along with the villagers. The only way down is a hair-raising rock climb along an eccentric path built by the Bani Malayk, and it is rapidly deteriorating.

With the permission of Prince Khaled, Sheikh Marci and the people of King Faisal Philanthropic Village, photographer Dick Massey and I went down to spend the night in Habalah. Part of the job, we explained; journalists are paid to be crazy.



**LOOKING HOMeward:** A Bani Malayk tribesman (above) stares into the depths from the edge of the escarpment to where his prior home is. Houses and garden terraces (above right) can be seen situated on the edge of the cliff wall. Dick Massey (right) descends the almost sheer wall leading to terraced gardens below.

lip around the cliff. But part of the ledge has collapsed. To get through this area, the people hollowed out the sandstone face and made a bridge of small cedar logs and rocks. The traveler has to crawl over the bridge on hands and knees, and the view between the rocks in his hands is sobering.

The most difficult part of the trail is a 25-meter drop where the cliff face is concave. Here the path builders wedged cedar logs into the rocks like a ladder with only one side.

The logs are wobbly. In the final stretch of 10 meters, they disappear altogether. In their place, a smooth cedar trunk leans vertically against the cliff, resting loosely on the bridge ledge below, and in a notch carved into the sandstone above. There is no other way to get down other than using the tree trunk for a handhold. One false move and it's a pole vault to paradise.

Sheikh Marci says it used to take the young men of Habalah five minutes to climb down the cliff and ten minutes to climb back up barefoot.

Habalal is worthy of the effort to reach it.

One hundred and eighty meters above the village, the path follows a ledge running like a

ridge. At least four streams flow out of the cliff base, giving rise to a jungle of ferns, fig trees, cedars and eucalyptus. The scissor-tailed flycatcher, a sapphire bird with a long, snowy tail, flies among the trees. Honey bees drone in hollow logs. Wild flowers sprinkle the grass, and the terraced fields are frosted with the feathery tops of wild licorice. There are apple, olive and coffee trees, and whole arboriums of grape vines.

In the year since the village was abandoned, the trails and fields have come under attack from giant thistles. Great clumps of them have sprouted everywhere. The terraces built up over centuries to hold the precious soil are beginning to crumble.

The houses are fine examples of stone architecture, with thick, stout walls that cool them during the day and provide warmth at night. Interiors are gaily painted, and some are still stocked with coffee beans and sugar, waiting for the owner's return. Many are locked, but at least two have been forced open. A tour of the village finds one roof collapsed, another gutted by fire. Where so much deserves to be preserved, it is a shock to realize how much has disappeared in just one year's time.

What will happen to Habalah?

Sheikh Marci hears talk of a road back to the cliff. "We were almost as pleased to hear that as when we heard they had built this new village for us," he says. "Maybe some of us

with big families might move back, and some others might stay here."

"The old people are especially homesick," he says. "They always insist that the young people visit to take care of the homes and so forth. Someone from here goes to Habalah maybe once a week or twice a month."

Perhaps there is a way to bring the people back to Habalah. Both Prince Khaled and Prince Faisal ibn Bandar ibn Abdul Aziz, the Deputy Governor of Asir, advocate that Habalah become a national monument.

"This is what it should be, but we have not discussed it yet with the people of Habalah," says Prince Khaled. "If I can convince them to keep on owning that place and to keep on running it with the government, I think it will

be a beautiful park."

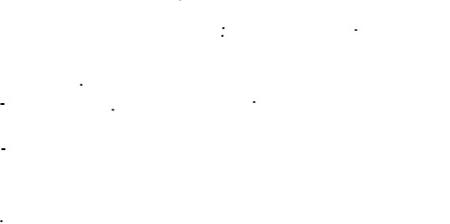
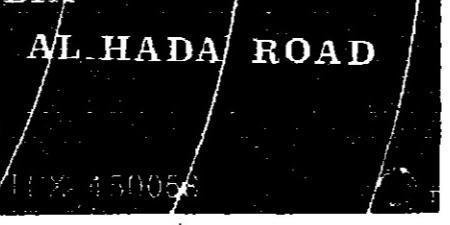
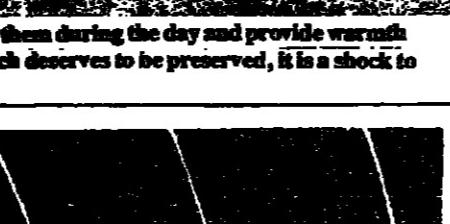
"Prince Khaled — may God extend his life," concludes Sheikh Marci. "We are more than sure about his eagerness to help us. We are very grateful to his royal highness Prince Khaled and his majesty the king for their help."

Ali ibn Mousa echoes the praise, and Sheikh Marci's majlis grows solemn for a moment. But one more question must be asked. Ali — the wild flowers in his long hair, the colorful skirt and khaifa scarf — is this dress peculiar to a happiness found in poetry?

"Some people still dress like this," answers Sheikh Marci. "We all dressed like this when we lived in Habalah. When we go back, we will dress like this once again."



Photos by Dick Massey  
All See Mousa Abousarwah



## Iran exports 500,000 bpd, petroleum weekly reports

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP) — Iran's exports of oil have dropped to 500,000 barrels a day as the steady decline since late last year has continued, the newsletter Petroleum Intelligence Weekly said Sunday.

The respected newsletter said in its May 5 issue that only one or two oil tankers are loading up each week at Iran's major Arabian Gulf oil port, down from about nine a week in March and 23 a week last September.

The newsletter said the tanker loadings at Kharq Island "would correspond with exports of only about 500,000 (42-gallon) barrels daily," in contrast to claims of Oil Minister A.B. Alkbar Moinfar, who has said Iran's exports are around 1.3 million barrels a day.

Iran was producing 3.1 million barrels a day December 1979, 1 million barrels a day below its mid-1979 level. Its domestic oil production has been estimated at 700,000 barrels daily.

Iran has met considerable buyer resistance to its oil prices, which are far higher than those charged by other major oil exporters of comparable grades.

Iran announced a \$2.90-a-barrel price increase April 1. Japan's government has told Japanese companies they may not buy oil at Iran's new price, estimated at \$37 to \$38 a barrel including surcharges and other factors. The price is as much as \$16 a barrel above Saudi Arabia's charge for comparable grade of oil.

### Egypt gets \$14m grant

CAIRO, May 4 (R) — Britain has agreed to give Egypt a grant of £14 million and a \$56 million loan to help finance a 200,000-kilowatt power station project, a British official said Saturday.

British Minister for Trade Cecil Parkinson told reporters that the loan is for eight years at an interest rate of about 7.5 per cent. The power station, at Malmoudia near Alexandria, will use British-made combined-cycle gas turbines, which raise the station's capability by turning exhaust into useful energy.

### Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 7:00 P.M. Saturday

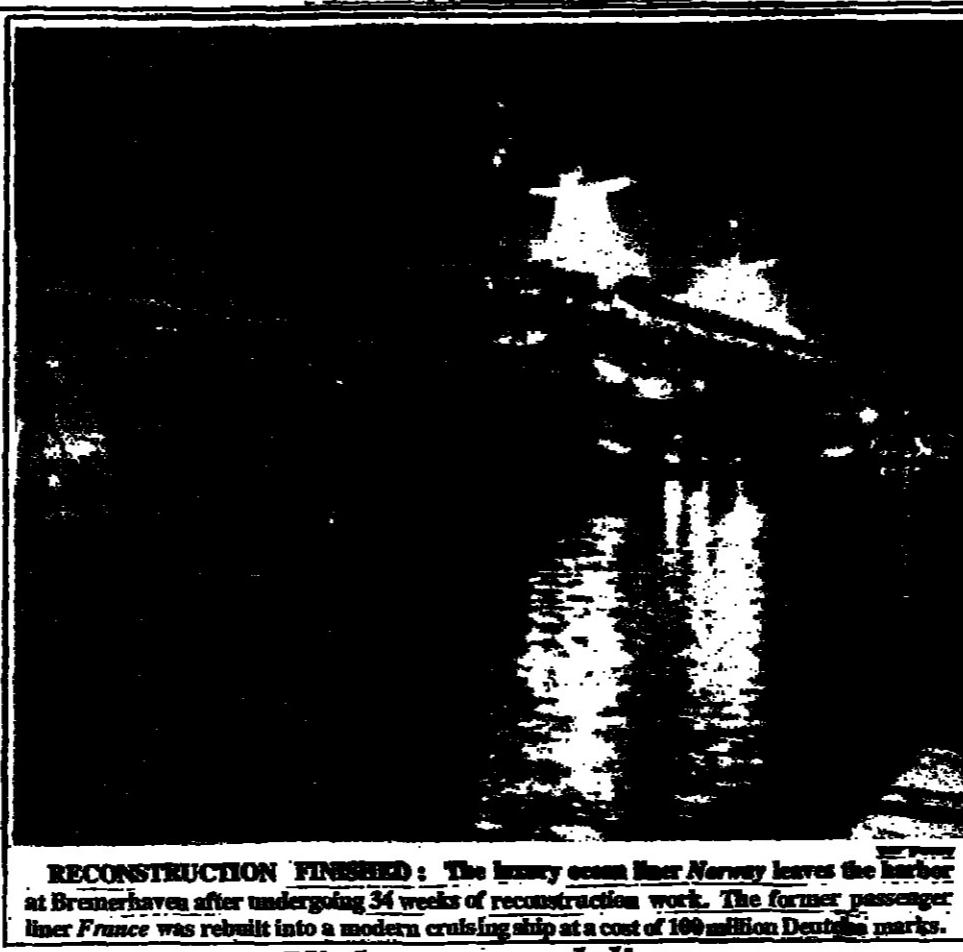
	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.33	3.35	3.35
Pound Sterling	7.53	7.67	7.56
Deutsche Mark (100)	183.00	185.50	183.65
Swiss F (100)	197.00	200.50	197.50
French F (100)	79.00	79.75	79.00
Italian Lira (10,000)	39.00	39.75	39.60
Lebanese Lira (100)	98.30	97.76	98.30
Syrian Lira (100)	77.50	87.00	77.50
Egyptian Pound	4.23	4.39	4.23
Kuwaiti Dinar	12.25	12.27	12.25
Jordanian Dinar	11.12	11.01	11.12
Emirati Dirham (100)	89.80	89.80	89.80
Qatari Riyal (100)	90.90	90.90	90.90
Bahraini Dinar	8.88	8.88	8.88
Iranian Riyal (100)	—	—	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)	—	—	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)	73.75	73.25	73.75
Moroccan Dirham (100)	81.50	60	81.50
Indian Rupee (100)	—	42.35	—
Pakistani Rupee (100)	—	33.90	—
Turkish Lira (1000)	45.45	—	45.45
Gold kg.	55,000.00	—	55,000.00
10 Tolas bar	6,450.00	—	6,450.00
Silver kg.	—	—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	13.90	—	14.50
Canadian Dollar	2.80	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	114.00	—	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	166.00	169.00	166.00
Spanish Peso	—	50.00	48.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)	—	81.00	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)	—	45.25	—
Singapore (1,000)	—	1.56	—
Cash and Transfer rates supplied by Al-Rajhi Company for Currency Exchange and Commerce, Gabel St., Jeddah — Tel : 23815.			

**PORTS AUTHORITY  
JEDDAH ISLAMIC PORT**  
SHIPS MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS ON  
THE 4TH MAY, 1980  
19TH J-THANI, 1400

Berth	Name of Vessel	Agent	Type of Cargo	Arrival Date
1A	Strider Juno	H.S.C.	Contro/Ro Units	2.5.80
4	Mila	Star	Reefer	3.5.80
5	Vivien	Alireza	Gen/F/Lifters/Loaders	3.5.80
6	Kallidromos	Orri	Bagged Sugar	3.5.80
7	Laura	Star	Reefer	3.5.80
8	Arafat	Kanoo	Contra/Club Oil/Gen.	3.5.80
9	Saturn	Abushal	Melon Seeds/Dura	3.5.80
12	Berge 338-1	Gulf	Construction Materials	3.5.80
13	Eleftherios	Alseeda	Fan/H/Lifts/Poles	3.5.80
17	ade — 1	Star	Dura/Oil Cake	27.5.80
18	Odyssaeus	Rolaco	Bulk Cement	29.4.80
19	Torm Helvig	Alseebah	Bulk Cement	3.5.80
21	Pennan	M.T.A.	Timber/General	1.5.80
24	Char Hoong	Abdullah	Loading MTY Contra.	3.5.80
27	Braufern	Alireza	Gen/Pipes/	3.5.80
39	Dimitrios 'G'	El Hawi	Milk Powder	3.5.80
41	Jaladharma	Gulf	Timber	3.5.80
42	Maracene 1	Alpha	Pipes/Gen/Tee	3.5.80
Lash	Anchor	Saudi Prince	Rebar/Tiles/Timber	—
		O.Trade	General	29.4.80

**KING ABDUL AZIZ PORT  
DAMMAM**  
SHIP MOVEMENTS UPTO 0700 HOURS  
ON 19.6.1400/4.5.1980  
CHANGES PAST 24 HOURS.

3.	Barber Nara	Barber	Gen/Contro/Ro	4.3.80
8.	Kota Jasa	UEP	Sugar in Bags	24.4.80
11.	Philips	SEA	Cement in Bags	18.4.80
18.	Sonid	Alsaada	General	2.5.80
19.	Citona	Gossibi	Cement in Bags	30.4.80
20.	Aviis	OCE	Cement in Bags	30.4.80
21.	Blue Pine (D.B.)	Alireza	Bulk Cement	30.4.80
22.	Gelveston	Ramzyat	Containers	2.5.80
24.	cordonia Star	AI Sabah	Contai/Gen.	2.5.80
26.	Meina	Barley	Barley	2.5.80
30.	Evelyn Maersk	Kenoo	General	2.5.80
34.	Kao Cheng	Gossibi	Gen/Conts	1.5.80
36.	World Youths (D.B.)	SMC	Bulk Cement	3.5.80



RECONSTRUCTION FINISHED : The luxury ocean liner Norway leaves the harbor at Bremerhaven after undergoing 34 weeks of reconstruction work. The former passenger liner France was rebuilt into a modern cruise ship at a cost of 100-million Deutsche marks.

### Violence, vandalism

## S. Korean labor protests spread

SEOUL, Korea, May 4 (WP) — Sitdown strikes, walk-outs and other labor protests, some of them violent, are spreading across South Korea in a wave of worker uprisings that were never tolerated during the reign of the late President Park Chung Hee.

At least 25 companies have been subjected to strikes or other actions demanding higher wages and the ousting of pro-management union leaders. Representatives of both labor and business groups call the extent of the actions unprecedented.

Workers in several industries have sat down on shop floors, occupied managers' offices, smashed furniture, and on two occasions fought violently with police.

A demand for higher wages in the face of soaring inflation is one reason for the uprisings. But both strikers and businessmen say the major reason is that, for the first time in years, the government is not intervening on management's behalf in labor disputes — in effect, permitting technically illegal strikes to go unhampered.

Two disputes have been marked by widespread violence. In the southern port city of Pusan, about 1,000 steelworkers clashed Tuesday night with local police during a protest demanding a 40 per cent wage increase. Eleven policemen and one steelworker were injured.

In the most serious confrontation, coal miners last week took over the central city of Sabuk, attacked a police station, killed a policeman, and demolished several houses. They were trying to oust their union president who had accepted a 20 per cent company wage increase instead of a figure twice that much being sought by the rank and file.

Other plant rebellions have been settled without serious violence, largely because employers have granted big wage increases to avoid more trouble.

The wave of unrest has shocked businessmen and government officials. Coming on the heels of widespread campus demonstrations by students, it has triggered fears of a military crackdown and further trouble. But neither the civilian government nor the martial-law command has stepped in.

Strikes are illegal under South Korea's National Security Law and were rarely attempted during the late President Park's long rule. Occasional protest actions were frequently followed by harassment by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. Persons advocating strong trade unions activities often were arrested.

But the interim civilian government that followed Park's assassination last October has decided to let the disputes this year run their course. "The government seems to have an unstated policy that these (strikes) are all right so long as they do not disturb the social order," said one business leader.

In interviews Tuesday, Il-Shin workers made it clear that their sit-down strike was staged because they knew the government would not intervene. They said in the past government pressure and pro-government union leaders made such actions impossible.

"The pressure is lifted now," one of them said. None would permit his name to be printed, however, because retaliation by the government or management is still feared.

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## Hoarding begins as strike brings Sweden to standstill

STOCKHOLM, May 4 (AP) — Swedes went hoarding gasoline and yeast to counter some effects of their biggest labor conflict ever as its second day paused Saturday. Labor-management talks still deadlocked.

Government-appointed mediators, weary after a week of tough bargaining ended in a showdown between labor and management, reportedly planned no initiatives over the weekend.

Lockouts and strikes of some 900,000 blue-collar workers, enforced Friday by the Swedish Employer's Federation (SAF) and the Confederation of Trade Unions (LO), brought Swedish private industry to a virtual standstill.

Production losses were estimated at 500-600 million crowns (\$ 120-140 million) per working day, but as the weekend passed, ordinary people seemed more concerned about their private business.

Gas stations reported Jerry cans were in high demand as motorists hoarded gas in view of an upcoming oil company strike, prompting Stockholm Fire Brigade Chief Henry Petersson to warn against storing flammable liquids in homes.

Meanwhile, supermarkets reported flour and yeast shelves ran empty as people prepared to bake their own bread with most bakeries shut down.

With some 100 supermarkets shut down by strikes and lockouts throughout the country, hoarding further dwindled supplies at those that remained open.

Some 40,000 Stockholmers, en route to weekend cottages in Roslagen Viking Land 50 kilometers to the north, reportedly stopped at Norrtälje supermarkets and hoarded indiscriminately, leaving only peanuts for the 13,000 local inhabitants to buy.

The labor conflict widened as the Transport Workers' Union called a strike for May 9, forcing most oil companies to close 80 per cent of the petrol and gas market. A strike at three of Sweden's flour refineries is on already.

The crippling strikes and lockouts came after LO turned down a 2.3 per cent wage hike bid from the mediators, a proposal which SAF had accepted.

LO, seeking new contracts for some members, demands a deal totaling about 2 per cent. Apart from a general raise, it would include previous employer's commitment and a price freeze and tax package offered by the government. Labor also wants retroactivity because the previous contract expired November.

### OPEC group meeting begins today in Taif

PARIS, May 4 (R) — Ministers of 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries meet Monday in Taif to discuss OPEC's long-term pricing and production strategy.

The session is described as an "extraordinary" conference called to discuss a report drawn up earlier this year by OPEC's long-term strategy committee, as well as OPEC's third world countries.

The more immediate question of a possible adjustment of crude prices — already raised by 130 per cent since January 1979 — will be taken up by the ministers' next "ordinar" session, scheduled to start in Algiers June 1.

However, OPEC meetings inevitably preceded by speculation on moves affecting prices. At the weekend, rumors were through Western oil industry quarters.

According to some reports, Gulf producers are contemplating a \$ 2.5 a barrel upward adjustment of their basic price levels in a bid to reduce the gap between the lowest at highest OPEC price levels,

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## International Share Information

## البورصات الدولية

### EXCHANGE RATES

### أسعار العملات الدولية

#### U.S. \$

#### جنيه السجع الخاصة

#### London Interbank

#### Spot Dollar Middle Rates

as quoted by Bank of America IFC

	May 1	May 2
British	2,2665	2,2610
Switzerland	1,5650	1,5670
Italy	847,250	850,070
France	4,1975	4,2300
W. Germany	1,9000	1,8950
Japan	1,9500	2,0052
Belgian	2,025	2,050
Belgian F.	29,0950	29,0850
Dutch Guilder	5,6425	5,6475
Denmark	4,5425	4,5475
Norway	4,4250	4,4250
Portugal	4,2150	4,2750
Spain	23,500	24,000
Austria	12,8450	12,8300
Swedish Kroner	5,46510	5,46510
Canada	1,18900	1,17100
Australia	3,2665	3,2665
Singapore	1,03500	1,03447
U.S.A. (New York)	1,03445	1,03447
U.S.A. (D.C.)	4,18775	4,18775
Venezuela Bolivar	5,55767	5,55767

#### U.S. \$

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U.S.A		

## DENNIS the MENACE

## Your Individual Horoscope

Frances Drake

FOR MONDAY, MAY 5, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign.

## ARIES

(Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)

Save some time for reading. You're especially insightful now and can help yourself and others. Enjoy private moments with a loved one.

## TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20)

A time to dress up and look your best. Spruce up your appearance or wardrobe. Do that something extra that makes you feel great.

## GEMINI

(May 21 to June 20)

A good time to promote career interests. Stick with one idea at a time though. Inner peace reflects outward to your benefit.

## CANCER

(June 21 to July 22)

Whether home or away, you should have a good time. Enjoy friendships. Investigate some new avenue of entertainment. Accent originality.

## CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Short visits bring pleasure. You'll meet with interesting new friends. Romance is on your agenda. Let them know you.

## AQUARIUS

(Jan. 20 to Feb. 18)

New moneymaking opportunities increase income. You come home with an unexpected purchase. Enjoy life.

## PISCES

(Feb. 19 to Mar. 20)

Others are responsive and brings pleasure and accept invitations.

## SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Make important decisions. Invite others for good times. Find creative ways to utilize existing.

## TAURUS

(Apr. 20 to May 20)

A wonderful time to let the cause of love, acquaintances, stimulating. Leisure activities prove pleasurable.

## SAGITTARIUS

(Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)

Make important decisions. Invite others for good times. Find creative ways to utilize existing.

## CAPRICORN

(Dec. 22 to Jan. 19)

Business acumen is sharp. Follow intuition to new investment opportunities or home improvement plans. Harmony indicated with loved ones.

## VIRGO

(Aug. 23 to Sept. 22)

Listen to the ideas of a loved one. Singles meet with unexpected things in context.

## Crossword

by THOMAS JOSEPH

## ACROSS

1 Doff

5 Bedouins

10 French

11 Airport

12 Tip the hat

13 Midway

attraction

14 American

soprano

15 Egyptian

deity

16 Dowry

17 Cold weather

sound

18 Having

splinters

20 Fail,

Irish crowning

stone

21 Unproductive

22 Scourge

of serge

22 Oven

23 Actress,

Field

25 French

painter

26 To be: Lat.

27 Whack

28 Cakdron

29 Fit for

drinking

32 Fall into sin

33 Slower,

in music

34 Was a

candidate

35 Penitent

37 Holy water

basin

ALSO RIP YOUR ERE ORLY TEN MET PIN ADORE ANISE TI AMORE PO LUFT BOM ASS SCORE TIM TOT EVADED P DETAIL E ONE IT

Saturday's Ans

16 Geissey plate or

19 Reprehensible maker

29 Cut out

30 Hawaiian

veranda

31 Strictly

36 Truth

variant

37 Helm

38 Backwar

12 Wandering

27 Word wit

16 Geissey plate or

19 Reprehensible maker

29 Cut out

30 Hawaiian

veranda

31 Strictly

36 Truth

variant

37 Helm

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36 Truth

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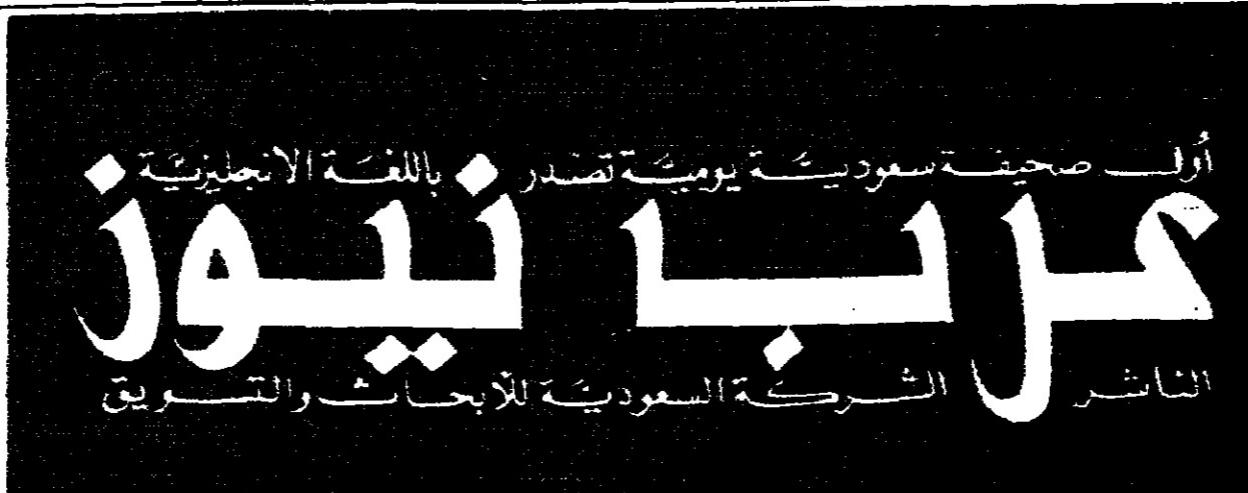


كُنْ سُعُودِيًّا .. وَاسْتَرْضِيَّةً سُعُودِيَّةً



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PAGE 12



International

*In attack on bus*

## Afghans gun down Olympic team

NEW DELHI, May 4 (AP) — Members of Afghanistan's national field hockey team, slated to compete in the Moscow summer Olympics, were killed by tribesmen, according to a delayed Kabul report received here.

The Saturday report, quoting survivors, said a bus carrying the team was stopped on a highway at gunpoint near Kunduz, a provincial capital about 370 kilometers north of Kabul. It did not indicate when the incident occurred although survivors reached the capital late this week.

The attackers singled out the athletes, returning from competition in a neighboring Soviet central Asian republic, and fired on the 18-member team. Some were reported injured, a few escaped and the remainder either were killed on the spot or taken prisoner by the tribesmen, said to be freedom fighters.

None of the bodies was recovered nor has any of the surviving hockey players made it to Kabul so far, said the source of the report, who has proved consistently reliable in the past. "They are feared dead," he said.

With seven top members of the Afghan national soccer team recently defecting to West Germany, only the country's wrestlers are expected to represent Afghanistan at the Moscow games.

Meanwhile, the Press Trust of India quoted reports from Kabul Saturday as saying stone-throwing against the Russian occupation forces has resumed. Helicopter gunships

Dalai Lama delegation checks China

PEKING, May 4 (AFP) — A five-member delegation of Tibetan exiles representing their spiritual leader the Dalai Lama arrived here Saturday, the New China News Agency reported Sunday.

The mission, led by Tenzin Amsay Tethong, will visit Tibet and other regions with in Communist China's borders where Tibetans live, the agency added.

The visit follows a similar one by five Tibetan exiles last year led by the Dalai Lama's brother, Lobsen Samten, which spent three months in China "investigating the facts", according to diplomatic sources, but has so far not been reported in the Chinese press.

China has recently expressed the wish that the Dalai Lama, 44, return to Tibet. He took refuge in India in 1959 at the start of the "peaceful liberation" of Tibet by the Chinese but has said he would be prepared to return if he was convinced that the majority of Tibetans wanted to live under Communist domination.

According to reports from New Delhi the current Tibetan delegation will spend three months in China. It comprises Tibetans exiled in India, Britain, the United States, Japan and Switzerland.

The NCNA did not give details of their visit here or say whether they would meet Chinese leaders. Chinese authorities have said on a number of occasions that any Tibetans in exile would be welcome to return permanently or to visit their friends and relatives.

Suarez seeks improved ties in Syria visit

DAMASCUS, May 4 (AP) — Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez and Syrian President Hafez Assad have discussed the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict and explored ways of upgrading political and economic cooperation between Syria and Spain.

No details were immediately available on the outcome of the Saturday meeting. But informed sources said Assad praised Spain as a good friend of the Arabs and agreed with Suarez that Arab-Spanish cooperation should be broadened in economic and political fields.

The meeting was attended by the ministers of economy, tourism, information, foreign trade and foreign affairs of both countries.

Suarez arrived Saturday night on the first leg of a Mideast tour that will also take him to Saudi Arabia, Spain's major supplier of crude oil. He was due to proceed to the Kingdom Monday.

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patrolled the skies over the capital while armored vehicles blocked entry to the city's educational institutions following a week of violent anti-Soviet protests it said.

Underground leaflets, known as "Shabnamas" or "night letters," distributed by banned nationalist, rightist and leftist parties opposed to the pro-Moscow regime warned of urban guerrilla attacks, according to a report received by the Associated Press.

They uniformly protested the killing of 65 schoolchildren during week-long demonstrations against Russian occupation troops. If the shooting of students continued, the leaflets warned, urban guerrillas would come out on the streets with firearms.

Five students belonging to President Babar Karmal's Parcham faction of the ruling pro-Moscow Khalq (People's) party were killed in two incidents, bringing the total fatalities to 70, the report said.

It said about 400 persons have been arrested, including 100 Kabul university students and instructors, and a number of Afghan soldiers and policemen who refused to crack down on the young demonstrators.

The impact of schoolgirls' leading protests and being killed was not immediately clear in Kabul or outlying areas. But observers said that anti-Russian sentiment has deepened.

Many teen-age girls shocked bystanders by shouting verbal abuse at the Afghan troops,

reported travelers quoting eyewitnesses.

A report reaching New Delhi on Saturday said that students expressed frustration with the lack of international reaction. "Where is (U.S. President Jimmy) Carter, the self-proclaimed guardian of human rights?" some students shouted. "Are we not human beings? Why are the United Nations and other world organizations silent about Russian massacres in Afghanistan?"

Another report received here said Soviet armored columns attacked Andav and Shigar, about 15 kilometers north of Ghazni, a provincial capital, destroying many houses in an April 25-27 bombardment.

It quoted survivors as saying that the dead were so badly mutilated, relatives could identify family members only by scraps of clothing.

The number of Afghan dead was not given. But the report said 38 Russian soldiers, apparently picked off by snipers, were killed in various nearby revenge attacks.

"Revenge" or "badal" is the first law in the Afghan tribal code known as "pushtunwali."

Reported disturbances were the most violent since last February when Afghan and Russian troops crushed anti-Soviet demonstrations, leaving an estimated 300 persons injured.

The only reported Russian casualty in the most recent protests was a young enlisted man grabbed by knife-wielding high school students who put out both of his eyes before a large crowd.

Reports corroborated by Western travelers arriving in New Delhi, said many of the mortally wounded protesters were schoolgirls between the ages of 12 and 17 who had organized a number of street marches.

The state-run television reported American and Communist Chinese "imperialists" were behind the disturbances.

Travelers said the capital is gripped by grief, shame and resignation that Soviet troops are in Afghanistan to stay.

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